SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—
At Deer Park, Md., 175 acres of land, improve by a magnificent house, with all the modern im by a magnificent house, with all the modern improvements; 18 rooms. This property has seven beautiful building sites on it, and would be a very desirable purchase for a syndicate of friends to subdivide for summer residences. Only half mile from the station and P. O. Good roads. This property can be purchased cheap. Will take pleasafte in showing it to any one desiring to inspect.

B. II. WARNER & CO. auti-m. th&spt. spect. au19-m,th&s9t

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Ocean end South Carolina ave., Atlantic City. N. J.: open all the year; thoroughly appointed: fleet-ber end to every respect: small. THE STANLEYcless in every respect; special rates for September and October. J. A. HIGGINBOTHAM, au24-20:

THE CHALFONTE-Ocean front,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Sea water baths in house; elevator from stree

E. ROBERTS' SONS.

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September rates. Hilustrated booklet

CHARLES E. COPE. THE BERKSHIRE INN,
Virginia ave, near the beach. Table and appointments first-class. Reduced rates for June. For further information apply at the Oxford, this city, jel5-3m MARSHALL, TILLOTSON & CO., Props.

Hotel Imperial and Cottages

Maryland avenue, 100 vards of beach.

Enlarged. Remodeled. Refurnished.

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G. W. KENDRICK.

\$2 to \$3 per day; \$10 to \$18 per week.

Special rates to families for the season.m28-6m THE CLIFTON, COR, ATLANTIC AND CONN. aves., Atlantic City, N.J.; family house; entertains 150 guests. Terms, \$1.50 to \$2 per day; \$7 to \$10 per week. Circular mailed. Mrs. F. M. COPE. HOTEL RICHMOND, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

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Appointments first-class.

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New Jersey ave, near beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Large, airy rooms: excellent cuisine; \$8 to \$12
per week. BENEZET DECKER, Mgr. my10-tf

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Mrs. S. E. Lovett, Proprietress, will open June
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table first-class. Rates, \$6. my8-4m

SEASIDE-MISCELLANEOUS. BATH BEECH, N. Y. "THE LINWOOD." 45 minutes from Battery; rooms, table and surroundings strictly first-class; reduced rates for September, P. O. Box 168. au24-10t*

Arundel-on-the-Bay. The only place near Washington that can be reached in the evening by taking the 4:28 B. and O. train, arriving there at 6:15, taking a bath and arriving there at 5.1.0.

Lots, \$75 to \$150 each—25x150 ft.

Cottage for rent, \$125. This cottage partly furnished, has six rooms, near beach.

Apply to F. G. AUKAM, 600 F ST. N.W.,

Or LAWRENCE CAVANAUGH,

Arandel-on-the-Bay, Md.

fe10-3m,16 jello-3m,16 Arundel-on-the-Bay, Md.
RIVER SPIRINGS SUMMER RESORT, ON THE
Potomac. For beauty of location, excellence of
water, and for general advantages, it has few
equals and no superior in Md. Come and see,
R. P. BLACKISTONE, M.D., Proprietor. je7-3m

Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va.

Unrivaled as a health and pleasure resort. Invigorating ocean breezes, full of life-giving ozone. New plumbing, perfect drainage and all the comforts of the modern home.

Send for descriptive pamphlet.

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THE ALLAIRE.

Directly on the beach.

Opens June 15.

E. M. RICHARDSON. SPRING LAKE, N. J.

Wilburton-by-the-Sea. New el-vator and other improvements. Opens June 1 for the season. jel-3m R. K. LITCHWORTH, SPRINGS AND BATHS.

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Hotel Open All the Year. 2,500 FEET ELEVATION IN THE GREAT WARM SPRINGS VALLEY.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY, on the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY, about midway between Washington and Cincinnatt. The greatest bathing establishment and most remarks of the cure of rheumatism, gout and nervous troubles. The fall climate of the great Virginia mountains is nowhere equaled. Hotels and cottages under the management of Fred Sterry. Address Hot Springs, Bath county, Va., or apply at C. and O. offices, 513 and 1421 Pennsylvania ave.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, W. VA.
THE BERKELEY SPRINGS HOTEL,
Will remain open September and October 1 THE BERKELEY SPRINGS HOTEL.
Will remain open Sentember and October for the
reception of guests. The hotel has been renovated,
repapered and painted throughout. The baths of
these celebrated springs are noted for the curof rheumatism, goat, skin diseases, &c. For further, information apply to CHARLES P. JACK
and A. R. UNGER, Proprietors, Berkeley Springs
Hotel, W. Va.

Carroll Springs Sanitarium. Reautifully situated on the B. and O.; ten miles from Washington: 400 ft. above the city; designed for invalids, convalescents and those desiring rest. For particulars address G. H. WRIGHT, M.D. au8-in- Forest Glen, Md.

Monterey Springs Hotel, SUMMIT OF THE BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS, PA. 1,500 feet above sea level. Three hours from Washington. Magnificent scenery. No malaria No mosquitoes. Pure spring water. New and modern sanitary arrangements. Newly painted and renovated. Terms moderate. Open till Oct. I. Write for descriptive booklet. M. A. & H. S. MILNOR, P. O., Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. myl4-tf.

IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Bolivar Mountain House. Highest, coolest and most picturesque of the

Excellent cuisine; good rooms; reasonable rates, pecial rates for September and October. sul4-lm F. M. PENNOCK, Bollvar, W. Va.

AURORA.

Near Deer Park and Oakland. No fogs; no mos-quitoes; hay fever sufferers find entire relief. Large tooms; best spring beds and hair mat-tresses. Excellent table. An unsurpassed pleas-ure and health resort. Moderate rates. Apply at rooms 157-158 Loan and Trust bldg., or address J. H. SHAFFER, Aurora, W. Va. aul-104 WHITE COTTAGE, HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA.
Rest view on the Shenandrah river. Open to
beard (ordults). Send for circular and terms.
jy30-1m* WM. H. BELL, Prop.

GREEN'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Harper's Ferry, W. Va. Located on Fruit Hull
Farm, Blue Ridge mountains; 20 minutes' drive
from depot. Rates \$5, \$6 and \$7 per week; \$1
and \$1.50 per day. Send for circular. Conveyances meet all trains. G.W. GREEN, Prop. jyl-tf
HILL TOP HOUSE, HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA.—
Now open. Most breezy point, First-class table
and beds. One and one-half hours from Washington. Telegraph office in house. T. S. LOVETT.
my6-5m

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Situated directly on the beach; service of the highest standard.

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CAPE MAY POINT, N. J. CARLTON, CAPE MAY POINT.—DIRECTLY ON beach; all modern conveniences; orchestra; accom. 200; \$8 to \$12 weekly.

au12-1m L. MADDOCK.

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FEVER, New illustrated book of Engleside and Beach Haven, ap29-117t ROBERT F. ENGLE, Proprietor.

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MANICURE AND CHIROPODIST,
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SPECIALIST ON DISEASES OF
Biadder and Kidneys, Chronic Diseases, Blood
Polson, Skin Diseases, Nervous Debility and Diseases of Stomach and Bowels.

Dr. Carleton's unparalleled success in effecting cures is due to his expert skill and the deep interest which he takes in every case intrusted to his care. Consultation free. Hours, 9 to 5, 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.; Sundays, 10 till 2.

THE OLD FRIGATE CONSTITUTION Housed in and Almost Forgotten at the Kittery Navy Yard. From the Lewiston Journal.

The venerable old frigate Constitution, of glorious memory, now lies, stark and gaunt, at the dock in the almost deserted navy yard at Kittery. She is housed in, and with her old-fashioned lines, her sides tumbling home, as it is said, when they incline inward, her stern gallery, in which her captains were wont to take the air and their pipes and arrack in pleasant weather, she presents a quaint sight.

Of the original ship only a small section of the deck and a few iron stanchions remain. But she was rebuilt much upon her original lines in 1848 and 1876, first by the original lines in 1848 and 1876, first by the son and again by the grandson of Hart, her original builder, so that she is practically the same ship which outsailed Admiral Broke's squadron and outfought everything at which she backed her topsails. The Portsmouth people regard her as their own individual property, and raise an awful howl every time it is proposed to take her away. her away. It was, however, a mere accident that she

It was, however, a mere accident that she happened to go out of commission at Kitery navy yard about fifteen years ago, and the navy being then in the chaotic state which preceded the creation of the new navy, she simply was allowed to remain there. Her guns were of no use and of no historic value, as those with which she had walloped the Guerriere, the Java, the Cyane and the Levant had long gone the way of destruction.

So her armament was removed and everything else of value. She was housed in and left to her fate. Her planking is decaying, but as long as her stout timbers

caying, but as long as her stout timbers stay in the water they will keep as hard as

Iron.

It is thought that some time in the next few years the Constitution will be refitted like the Constellation and made into a training ship for boys also. Like the Constellation, she has never had steam in her, but when she has been rigged with great square sails and given a spreading canvas worthy of her, she has been known to leg it at a fourteen-knot gait during the best part of a cruise.

These two frigates are the sole survival of the great frigates of the "postic are."

part of a cruise.

These two frigates are the sole survival of the great frigates of the "poetic age" of the navy, and not all the steel battle ships going can altogether deprive them of their usefulness. The Kittery navy yard is as dead as Hector for the present. The people grumble at it and complain because the modern steel ships are not built or even repaired here.

The Bravest Woman on Earth.

From the Morning Oregonian.

Oregon has had a number of women who have distinguished themselves in various ways, some in literature, some in art, some as slayers of wild beasts, others as increasers of the population, some by climbing mountains, others by tumbling down them, and so on, but a deed of bravery has lately been done by a Portland woman which it is quite certain no other woman in the world, has nerve in the present century, and has been lost sight of. Another little fragments joined the Senecas and Shawnees, and thus lost their identity, while a poor little body of some eighty or ninety is living down in the southwest corner of Oklahoma and receiving rations with the Klowas and Cornances. So it is that the Delawares among the Cherokees are all that remain intact in a considerable body of that great among the Cherokees are all that remain intact in a considerable body of that great among the Cherokees are all that remain lintact in a considerable body of that great among the Cherokees are all that remain lintact in a considerable body of that great among the Cherokees are all that remain lintact in a considerable body of that great among the Cherokees are all that remain lintact in a considerable body of that great among the Cherokees are all that remain lintact in a considerable body of that great among the Cherokees are all that remain lintact in a considerable body of that great among the Cherokees are all that remain lintact in a considerable body of that great among the Cherokees are all that remain lintact in a considerable body of that great among the Cherokees are all that remain lintact in a considerable body of that great among the Cherokees are all that remain lintact in a considerable body of that great among the Cherokees are all that remain lintact in a considerable body of that great among the Cherokees are all that remain lintact in a considerable body of that great among the Cherokees are all that remain lintact in a considerable body of that great among t enough even to attempt. This woman is employed in a large establishment on 3d street, and her name must be kept secret to prevent the place being overrun by peo-

trave.
There are quite a number of other women There are quite a number of other women employed in the same room, as well as several men. A day or two since a rat strayed into the room and could not find its way out, and the men started in to catch and kill him. This was easier said than done, for the rat was agile and daring and fied from one ambush to another, while the women and girls flew up on chairs and tables, and would have perched on the celling like flies if they had been able. There was one exception—the brave woman who has immortalized herself. She stood her ground, and finally, when the rat had been poked from behind a barrel and

had been poked from bening a barrel and was dashing across the floor almost over her feet, she "scrouched" dcwn and let her skirts touch the floor and captured the rat, and when it endeavored to push its way out she swatted it over the head and laid it out. This is a fact, and if any person in any country can produce a similar case of bravery and presence of mind on the part of a woman he can take the bakery.

His Object in Speaking.

From the Indianapolis Journal. He--"Miss Perrymead, while I may not be the man of your choice at this moment, yet I venture to hope-"

She-"I can only be a sister-"As I was saying, Miss Perrymead, while I may not be your choice, I don't want you to forget me when the time comes for you to look for a chance instead of a choice."

A Silence Explained.

Carry-"Why was it, I wonder, my poor husband never said anything about remarrying?" marrying?"
Anna—"Probably you were not the person he wanted to warn."

Wouldn't Take the Risk. From the Chicago Record.

Wiggle Waggles-"W'ot kind o' pie is it mum? Lady-"Grape pie." Wiggle Waggles-"Excuse me, mum, but I'm afeard; you know de dangers of ap-pendicitis."

Proved His Courage. From Town Topics.

"What make you think you are qualified to become a base ball umpire? Are you brave? Have you ever put down a riot?" "No, but I have acted as judge at a baby

In Chicago.

From the Indianapolis Journal. ·Miss Wabash-"I don't like this speaking of contracting a marriage. It always reminds me of contracting a habit."

Mrs. Jackson-Parke—"Well, what is mar-

riage but a habit?" Interesting to Young Gentlemen.

From Il Motto per Ridere. Extract from a fashionable lady's ball program:—"Second polks promised to the gentleman with a big nose. First quadrille to the young man with an idlotic expression. Third waltz with that little chap who has a pimple on his chin."

Hypnotism. From the New York Jewish Messenger. New boarder—"What's the row upstairs?

Y. N. J.
beach: service of the
JOHN TRACY & CO.

Landlady—"It's the professor of hypnotism trying to get his wife's permission to
go out this evening."

ALL ARE WEALTHY

and Their Name Was Famous.

NOW WITH THE CHEROKEES

favor. And this piece of good fortune is

only the continuation of a series of wind

falls that have dropped into their pockets

during the past five or six years. A little

over a year ago they received from the

government nearly a million dollars in

treasury, and shortly before that they re-

ceived other large sums, and these, to-

gether with the property they already had,

and other big lumps of ready money in

hand, will make every man, woman and

papoose of them worth fully \$6,000 per

Typical Delaware Indian of Today.

apita. Certain other little Indian tribes

A Famous Tribe.

only 754 persons, living among the Chero-

tees. A fragment of the tribe went to

A recital of their pilgrimages from the land of their fathers to their present home, 2,000 miles away, and of the successive changes in their condition from wild savages to wealthy modern citizens, makes a unique story. When Capt. John Smith landed in Virginia, the Delawares occupied

Modern Delaware Indian Dwelling.

quois, or Five Nations, and on the south, the Manahoacs or Monocans, peopling upper Maryland and the eastern shore. A furious war was raging between the Iroquois and Delawares when Smith founded Jamestown, and it was long and doubtful, until the Iroquois got the ald of the Monocans. Then the Delawares, being surrounded and hard pressed, were forced to sue for peace, which was granted them on condition that they put themselves under the

peace, which was granted them on condi-tion that they put themselves under the protection of the Iroquois, and confine thenselves to peaceful hunting and fish-ing, renouncing the arts of war. In ather words, the Delawares "were made women of," and in that condition William Penn found them in 1632, and the Dutch before him in New York, and the Swedes in Dela-

ware.

This was a humiliating position for such a high-spirited race, and so in 1740-50 many Delawares moved up the Susquehanna, over the Alleghenies and down the Monongahela to Wheeling, W. Va. Presently they obtained from their ancient allies and improved the Wayndots a grant of land in

they obtained from their ancient allies and "uncles," the Wyandots, a grant of land in Ohlo, on the Muskingum river, and went there, though the main body, being gradually driven from New Jersey, Connecticut and New York into Pennsylvania, remained in Pennsylvania for a time. In 1768 still more of them removed beyond the Alleghenies.

By treaties in 1785 and 1780 lands were

conveyed to the Delawares in Ohio between the Miaml. Upper Sandusky and Muskingum rivers, the race then being reduced to about 600 souls. Soon, however, they increased in numbers from additions of straggling bands outside, and rose again to importance.

To Missouri and Kansas. In 1819 most of the Delawares moved from the White and Wabash rivers in

This little band of Delawares nu

cold cash, from trust funds lying in the

Written for The Evening Star.

Indiana and Illinois in pursuance of the treaty of 1818, by which they ceded their lands for a monetary consideration, and went to Missouff, near the present site of Springfield, at the James fork of the White The Little Band of Delaware Indians river. A little Band still remained on the

and Their Possessions.

STORY OF THEIR WANDERINGS

The Little Band of Delaware Indians and Their Possessions.

STORY OF THEIR WANDERINGS

The Little Band of Delaware Indians and Sandusky in Chio, but these latter subsequently, under the treaty of 1829, relinquished their heldings there and joined their nation in, Missouri.

By another treaty in 1829 all the Delawares next sold their lands in Missouri in unrun, and most of their lands in Missouri of the Kansas, and Missouri rivers, not far from the present city of Leavenworth, and the bulk of the nation, numbering about 1,100, emigrated peaceably to Kansas. Incorporated With the Cherokee Na-

In 1854 the Delawares parted with some of their surplus land in Kansas, retaining their home reserve, and exchanged a parcel of miscellaneous annuities for \$148,000 in cash. Six years later, in i860, by another treaty, they sold more surplus land to the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western to the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western railroad (Union Pacific), and agreed to allot their reserve lands in severalty. Afterward, when the railroad company found itself unable to fully consummate the purchase, the government undertook, by the treaty of 1866, to make good the transaction and assume the debt, at the same time agreeing to sell their other lands and procure for the tripe new homes in the Cherokee nation in Indian territory. By the language of this treaty the Delawares became incorporated with the Cherokee nation, on equal terms in every respect with the native Cherokees. They paid the Cherokees the proportion of existing Cherokee funds in the treasury. The same year they made a treaty with the Cherokees direct, by which they became members of the Cherokee nation, with the same rights and the same participation in the Cherokee funds as the Cherokees themselves. And right there is the interesting point in the luck that has lately befallen the Delawares. HE LITTLE TRIBE railroad (Union Pacific), and agreed to

Getting Their Share. This point did not appear on the surface of events until many years after the absorption of the Delawares by the Cherokees. But in 1883 Congress appropriated \$300,000 to the Cherokees for some land west of the Arkansas river, and soon afterward the Delawares conceived the idea that they should partake of this money. They applled to Congress, but at first without avail. Meanwhile the money was distributed and none was left for the Delawares. Finally, in 1888, Congress granted an appropriation of \$75,000 to cover this share of the Delawares, and that of the Shawnees and Cherokee freedmen, who stood on a similar footing, and of this amount the Delawares got \$12,500. Small as this sum was, the principle established was the main thing; and so, pursuing this line, the Delawares, with the Shawnees, induced Congress to give jurisdiction to the court of claims to determine their rights as incorporated participants with the Cherokees, with respect to moneys derived from the sale or lease of Cherokee lands. Suit was brought in the Court of Claims, and a verdict secured two years ago by the Delawares and Shawnees Following this, last year the Delawares and Shawnees brought another suit to recover their interest in the \$8,206,000 due the Cherokees for the sale of the Cherokee strip or outlet in 1893. This suit the Delawares won also, and secured judgment for about \$220,000 as their proportionate share. Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and last winter the Judgment was sustained. The money is the fetore, now due out of the reserve provients set aside by Congress in anticipation of the judgment of the court, and the Interior Department is making arrangements to pay it over to the Delaware chief in a couple of weeks. should partake of this money. They applied to Congress, but at first without avail.

capita. Certain other little Indian tribes, like the Osages in Oklahoma and the Puyallups and Yakimas in the state of Washington, are even richer; but as compared with the richest white races of Europe and America, the wealth of the Delawares is nearly five times as great per capita as that of the inhabitants of the British Islands, nearly six times that of the general population of the United States, over time times that of Germany, and over twenty-six times that of Russia; for the best authorities place the per capita wealth of Great Britain at \$1,236, that of the United States at \$1,029, that of Germany at \$652, and that of Russia at only \$225. But a much bigger lump of money has lately come into the hands of the lucky Delawares. In 1807 the sum of \$36,000 was paid them on account of an old treaty pro-vision touching lands in Kansas, and in 1892 the further sum of \$40,000 was paid them for improvements upon lands sold to the Union Bacific railroad, while in 1893 the Union Facific railroad, while in 1833 the sum of \$30,000 trust funds and interest from them is a lands in Kansas, held in the treasury beluding \$50,500 in Union Pacific bonds and \$140,000 in Florida and North Carolina state bonds, was paid to the tribe per Capita, in obedience to the mandate of Congress in 1801 and 1893. Now it is held that the late decision of the courts gives the Delawares a proportionate interest also in the old trust funds of the Cherokees, since by the treaty of 1867 the Delawares paid the Cherokees \$128,000 as their share in those capital funds. These funds now amount to \$2,607,000, and are tinds now amount to \$2,07,000, and are lying in the treasury-bearing interest, and the Delawares' share in them, if made good, as is probable, would be \$73,138. Adding this to the foregoing amounts of trust funds and independent payments received, it is seen that the Delawares have recently become processed of \$1,281,638, either actwilds of Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, western Connecticut and southeastern New York. As a race they have been equally famous in history and romance. For over a century they were moved about from pillar to post, with no permanent abode. From their original departure from the middle Atlantic states until their location in their present home they inhabited successively the states of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, leaving their foot-prints on the soil of each, and bequeathing to the localities they frequented the legacy of their native names. No other Indian tribe, perhaps, has experienced so many and become possessed of \$1,221,055, either actual cash in hand or funds held in trust. But, besides this, the Delawares have \$651,663 worth of buildings and houses, with improvements, stock, cattle and grain, and 27,878 acres of very fertile land, worth \$1,-27.878 acres of very fertile land, worth \$1.794,000, at \$50 an acre; and, in addition, they are stated to have individually not less than \$1,587, on an average, per capita of money previously invested in trade or in ready cash derived from licenses, intruder permits and rents, or in bulk, approximately, \$1,197,000. So that, counting in this amount with the others (respectively, \$1,281,638, and \$651,603, and \$1,394,000), the belowers can be credited with available their native names. No other indian tribe, perhaps, has experienced so many and varied vicissitudes. But now their troubles are happily over. They are in a decidedly enviable position, and being assured of permanent occupation of their well-earned land of Canaan, they can look back contentedly upon the hardships of their long exodus. Delawares can be credited with available wealth aggregating \$4,524,000, or \$6,000 per capita for each of the 754 men, women and children in the tribe.

J. D. C.

Hankering for Crow.

rom London Truth. The first great discovery I made is that nushrooms are the most digestible article of diet known, being disposed of by the average human digestive apparatus in one nour and twenty minutes. Being very fond of mushrooms, but having always suspected their virtues, this takes a great weight off my mind, and I am looking forward to many happy days during the mushroom season. Another interesting discovery is that the banana is the most digestible of fruits, digesting in one hour and forty-five minutes, against four hours for a walnut cr chestnut, and four hours and five min-

landed in Virginia, the Delawares occupied all of eastern Pennsylvania, that part of New York between the Highlands and the ocean, that part of Connecticut west of the Connecticut river, all of New Jersey, and the upper part of Delaware state. They were a bold, daring and gifted tribe, numbering more than 50,000 souls. The name by which they called themselves, "Lenni-Lenape," signified "true men." The tribe had five branches, all speaking one tonguethe Chihohockis, the Wanaais, the Munseys, the Mohicans and the Manhattans. Their neighbors on the north were the Irocr chestnut, and four hours and five minutes for a raisin.

A rook, it seems, is the toughest morsel a
man can eat, taking him six hours to negotiate, while a lark or a snipe is assimilated
in two hours. If our authority is to be
trusted, you had better live on roast pork
than rook pie, for a dish of roast pork only
lasts five hours and thirty minutes before
it is finally absorbed. I never heard of anybody but an agricultural laborer eating a it is finally absorbed. I never neard of any-body but an agricultural laborer eating a rook, and, if it took him six hours to com-plete the process, it is a question whether we feeble dwellers in towns would ever accomplish it. I fear that a rook would finish me before I finished the rook.

A Basis for Calculation.

From Brooklyfi Life. 21 Edwards—"Brown's system reduces hors racing to an exact science." Richards—"Does it?"
Edwards—"Yes. In order to tell much money a man will lose it is only necessary to know how much he has."

3 Her Plans.

"I thought you were going to learn love me," he signed. "Have patience," she returned calmly. propose taking that matter up just as so as I learn meat pies and pillow-shams."

Two Kinds of Good Luck. Jones lost a dollar and he felt so bad.

Jones lost a dollar and he felt so bad.

That at once he began to pinch, and when He'd quite recovered, he found he had. In that time saved a crisp new ten. Brown wasn't so lucky—he found the bill. That Jones had lost in the rush and rout, And when he was done with drinking his fill. He found he was just five dollars out.

In Doubt. From Life He (on the hotel plazza)-"These electric lights are very unreliable." She-"That's so. A girl never know. hat minute she's going to be kissed."



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STRENGTH AND PRECISION

Their Work is Regarded as Marvelous.

VARIETY IN WEBS

From the Chicago Tribune family which build structures that could never be 'equaled by human hands. aeronautic spider shoots suspension bridges from tree to tree; the geometric spider contrives snares in which to entrap its prey; the water spider constructs a diving bell of shining silk; and the trap-door spider marvel of accurate and elegant workmanship. Compared with any of them man is but a bungler. The tarantula is a well-known variety of

the trap-door spider. The site of his house is carefully chosen. Never is it in a hollow; always upon a dry, sloping knoll, from which the moisture drains in every direction. A hole is first made, large enough for the spider to pass comfortably, and from three to fifteen inches in depth. The excavation is done by two powerful hooks which terminate the mandibles or jaws. These serve as pickaxes and spades for loosening the earth; it is removed and carried above by the mandibles themselves. When finished the tube is smoothed and polished and is then ready for its silken

pollshed and is then ready for its silken lining.

This lining is spun from the body of the spider. It closely resembles the finest Japanese paper, only it is infinitely finer and thinner. No human being could weave a fabric so exquisite, so frail and yet so enduring.

Hinges on the Doors.

The most wonderful part of the work is the making and attaching of the lid or door. It is perfectly circular in form, and is composed of alternate layers of mud and silk. It swings on a little hinge of silk thread, and as a means of making it fit more tightly has a flange all around, which

more tightly has a flange all around, which falls into a corresponding groove.

Trap-dccr spiders are very careful to conceal the location of their unique homes. They make the top of the lid to correspond exactly with the surrounding ground. If that is bare, the lid is bare. If it is covered with any kind of growth, bits of it are cut and glued to the top. When the spider ventures abroad he pushes the lid open from the inside and emerges. The lid then closes of its own weight. Coming home the from the inside and emerges. The lid then closes of its own weight. Coming home the spider watches to see if he is observed, and, finding the ceast clear, makes a lively scamper, opens the lid with his mandibles, and vanishes inside. It is a curious fact that when the spider is inside his house the door cannot be opened on its hinges by human hands. Before it will open the clay must be broken. must be broken

The way a spider makes a cable is mar-velous. Cable it is in every sense, for it is made of many threads. Inside the body are the vessels which secrete the fluid that are the vessels which secrete the fluid that is to make silk. These vessels have about 6,000 outlets near the tip of the abdomen, through each one of which the spider emits a thread at will. These threads unite about one-tenth of an inch from the body, making the cable that we ordinarily see. It would take millions of threads to make a cable as large as a human hair.

Uses of the Cable.

The wisdom of nature in thus ordering the spider's spinning apparatus is apparent. The gummy substance hardens quicker than if it emerged as a single thread, and we all know that a cable is much

this is detected, not by looking, as might be supposed, but by cautiously pulling at the cable with the legs. If the result of the test is satisfactory the cable is cut off and made fast to a twig, and the spider commits himself to his novel suspension bridge. As security against the first line giving way, a second is drawn over as the suider moves

bridge. As security against the first line giving way, a second is drawn over as the spider moves.

Occasionally the aeronautic spider will attach one end of his cable to a tree and trust himself to the other, swinging in the air and paying out more line until the desired object is reached. He has not the power of coiling the cable back into his body, as is popularly believed. When he wishes to shorten it he simply gathers the locse part into a packet, glues the ends together and then throws the packet away. The common snare-building spiders are another interesting class. One of them, the geometric spider, is so very mathematical in his work. Having chosen a situation for the snare, he surrounds the area with a boundary line, which is attached to adjacent objects. A thread is then spun entirely across, and from the middle point of this another is carried to the boundary line. Returning to the central point, the spider carries another line to the margin, a short distance from the first, and so continues distance from the first, and so continues until he has a web which resembles a wheel. He then begins at the center again and carries a spiral round and round until the circumference is reached. Every time the spiral crosses one of the spoke of the wheel it is glued, thus making a

strong web. Variety in Webs.

Another snare-building spider makes simpler web, very fine and closely woven The web is spun in the night, and is what we so often see on the grass in the morning. The spider lurks underneath, head downward, waiting for his prey to become en tangled in the mesh above. A third snare builder makes a web very

similar to the above, but draws a part of it downward in the form of a tube. At the end of the tube is the spider himself. The tube is nearly horizontal at the entrance, but gradually becomes perpendicular. It is far more closely woven than the net. The far more closely woven than the net. The end sometimes descends into a hole in the ground, though it oftener rests upon a bunch of twigs or grass. It is a very convenient and safe resting place for the spider. He can stretch his limbs to his heart's content, and, at the same time, keep a sharp lookout for the next meal.

A sudder breathes air just as we do and keep a sharp lookout for the next meal.

A spider breathes air just as we do, and it may therefore seem absurd to say there is a species living under water. Nevertheless, such is the case. Its subacueous nest is a kind of diving bell, and makes a secure and most ingenious habitation. In gently running streams, canais and ditches the bell may be found, shining through the water like a little globe of silver.

It is made of strong, closely woven white

water like a little globe of silver.

It is made of strong, closely woven white silk in the form of half an egg. Sometimes it is partly over the surface, but at others entirely submerged. It is always attached to some twig by threads. The spider dwells inside, head downward, presumably watching for prey. When fresh air is needed, he rises to the surface, incloses a globule by spinning a web around it and the

ed, he rises to the surface, incloses a globule by spinning a web around it, and then returns to the bell. It is supposed that water spiders live all winter in these bells. If such is the case, they must be dormant, for it would be impossible to reach the surface for fresh air on account of ice.

There are many other spiders that have novel methods of architecture. One kind forms a raft for the purpose of obtaining its prey with more facility. Lashing a few small twigs together with silken cords, it is wafted along the surface of the water upon its floating island. When a drowning insect is seen the spider darts after it, drags it back, and devours it at leisure. Spiders it back, and devours it at leisure. Spider ft back, and devours it at feisure. Spiders form an interesting subject of study during the summer months. Nearly every kind described above is common, and can be readily observed anywhere in the country. The objection that spiders are unclean is not just. They are the neatest insects in the world. When a thread ceases to be

useful the spider rolls it into a ball and throws it away. Bits of web and particles of dust catching on his hairy legs are not permitted to remain. The insect has a very efficient instrument for cleaning in the mandibles, which are furnished with teeth. A spider which appears to the casual observer to be resting idly in nine cases out of ten will be found slowly combing his legs to get the dust off.

THINGS HEARD AND SEEN

Feminine inconsistency is always a favorite topic with scoffers at the weaker sex, but in one thing at least woman make an attempt to disprove the accusations made against her, and that is in fitting her costume as far as possible to the fads of

While the Napoleonic fever raged she wore cocked hats and imperial violets till the air was blue with "little corporals." That the object of her imitation belonged to the opposite gender did not daunt her one whit, and she sported her hero's garments with the audacity of the original.

Just row there has been a return to softer ideas, and two factions are arrayed against each other in a social combat for the supremacy of their respective heroines. One side t pholds the Marie Antoinette banner and wears hats with drocping plumes and folds filmy fichus around the throats of the combatants. Opposing this phalanx are the followers of Queen Louise of Prussia, and their symbol of allegiance is the national flower of Germany—the blue cornflower. Everywhere great clusters of cornflowers are seen waving from the crowns of jaunty hats, and the favorite shade of the gowns of the noble queen's admirers is bluet. to the opposite gender did not daunt her

A very pretty story is told of the original cause of the selection of the cornflower as the national bloom by the great Emperor Wilhelm. It seems that on the occasion of one of the numerous flights to which Queen Louise was forced by the invading French armies her children, who accompanied her complained bitterly of the fatigue of traveling, and, like the good mother she was, he ordered her coachman to halt and let the little ones out for a breather.

The place of resting was in a large mead w, overgrown with quantities of blue blossoms. The children forgot all their woe soms. The children length all their woes among the flowers and sunshine, and not one of them was merrier and apparently as free from care as the woman whose heart ached at the thought of repeated blows to her throne and home.

When continued victories in cabinet and field placed Wilhelm I at the head of the

field placed Wilhelm I at the head of the German nation this scene of his childhood lingered in his memory, and to do honor to the beautiful self-forgetfulness and courage of his mother he selected as the emblem of United Germany the blue cornflower. There is one lesson that John Chinamar has imbibed very thoroughly from his life in this western country, and that is the art of making his religion do him a good bus-

ness turn. Four celestials managing four branches of the same laundry have experienced a conviction of their original sin n four different denominations, and in order to help them as far as possible on the right road the members of the different congregations patronize their respective converts.

With the same smile, "childlike and bland," he of the queue absorbs everything soiled linen, sheckels and religious dogmas—and continues meanwhile to believe and practice Shintoism and to compare notes about "Melican man muchee foolee."

There is an article of trade which occu oles a very humble position and yet is one of the most necessary and valuable com modities in the mercantile world, and that is the velveteen skirt binding. The shopper goes to the store with a piece of goods to match, and as it is almost impossible to get velveteen just the tint of a silk or wool iress she agonizes fully half an hour over the various pieces, finally selecting one of

the various pieces, finally selecting one of the first samples shown.

A few days ago in apologizing for keeping the clerk so long over such a small purchase the departing buyer said: "I don't see how you make anything at this counter, anyhow, the material is so cheap."

"But you must consider the demand," was the quick response; "and so far from not making anything at this counter, I could retire from business inside of two years if I could retain all the profits that are made here."

England makes good use of her mission arles who are abused and killed. It would not be surprising to see the recent rlots at Ku-cheng result in the acquisition of Chinese territory by Great Britain. She may observe that the only way in which extension of one of the many forms of government by which the great colonizer seizes and controls so much of the earth's

seizes and controls so much of the earth's surface. Anthony Hope in one of his stories illustrates this in a few words. A party was assembled in a London drawing room, the most of whom were interested in a company which was land grabbing in Africa.

"And how's the great scheme?" asked some one.

"We hope to get the money raised," said the principal promoter.

"Everything's going on very well," said a funny man of the company. "They have killed a missionary."

"How dreadful," said a lady.

"Regrettable in itself, but the first step toward empire," explained the funny man. How true it is. Later in the same book the suggestion is made that if some of the traders would also be killed England would then take control of the whole country. It has been asserted before by some one that Erglish missionaries go first into a country and are killed; English traders follow, and English red coats and marines are close behind them. "They have killed a missionand are killed, English trades follow, and English red coats and marines are close be-hind them. "They have killed a mission-ary" and "it's the first step toward em-pire" are expressions that are well to keep in mind while the English are settling with China for the Ku-cheng riots.

Statesmen who have been in the habi of depending upon garden seeds to secure them votes for re-election will probably find a great deal of fault with Secretary Morton because be has cut off the seed division of the Agricultural Department and will no longer deliver seeds to Senators and Representatives. In many cascs seeds have cut a great figure in the election, or rather in the nomination of men for Congress. There are a great many men who come to Congress and remain for several terms upon their seed records alone. It was suggested to Secretary Morton the other day that probably the next Congress would amend the law so that the word "rare," for it is rare seeds that the statute contemplates delivering to the people, would mean any and all kinds of seeds, as in the past. "They will have to provide an additional building," he said, "for when Congress meets again the room which has been devoted to the seed division will be occupied with another branch of the Agricultural Department. You can't run a seed division unless there is a place for it?" asked the Secretary, with a knowing look. So it means that if Congress goes into the seed business again a building will have to be provided, and that will be rather expensive. seeds have cut a great figure in the elec

Speaking of seeds: When John L. Wilson returned to the capital from Washington state he was still a Representative. He went over to the department and drew his complete quota of seeds for a member of the House. The next day he was sworn in and went over and said: "Did I get all the seeds that were coming to Representative Wilson when I was here yesterday?"
"You did," answered the chief of the di-

"Well. I want the full quota of seeds due Senator Wilson."

He got them, and for the next two weeks his clerk did nothing but address packages of garden seeds to John L.'s constituents.

Why don't the people of the Pacific coast

state change its name? Here we have to say Washington, adding the word "state" every time. Who named the territory 'Washington," any way, and why didn't he recognize the fact that it would in time lead to endless trouble? As soon as the name was given the word "territory" had to be added in order to prevent confusion, and to designate just what was meant. And no matter how great the state may become, the name "Washington" will always mean the spot chosen by the father of his country as the capital of the Union. Washington the capital will not suffer, but Washington the state will.

And that suggests the fact that the delegation in Congress from Washington state are going to try and have one of the new battle ships named Washington. It has been said that one of the ships should be called Alabama and the other Kearsarge, but it would take an act of Congress to name one of the battle ships Kearsarge. Under the law, the battle ships must be named for states. Alabama might go, but not the name of the ship that was lost on Roncador reef unless Congress should so provide. A battle ship might be called Washington, after the state, and Secretary Herbert ma, be persuaded to gratify the wishes of the Washington delegation.

In these days of first-class machinery, when everything of any moment is accomplished by something besides main strength and awkwardness, it is rather disgusting to and awkwardness, it is rather disgusting to go into the Treasury Department of this great government and notice the primitive, not to say slovenly, system employed in transporting goods from one story to another. The old windlass that has been rigged up in the southeast corner of the treasury would be a disgrace to the South Sea Islanders, while the ancients would Sea Islanders, while the ancients would have been ashamed to allow posterity to know that it used any such absurd arrangement. A bag of books or a bundle of paper is tied with a rope and hoisted on this rade contrivance, or lowered to the basement floor amidst creakings and groanings rivaling a Red river Indian cart. It ought to be relegated to the Smithsonian as a religuisted to a collection of curios. It might be interesting a few hundred years hence to see what sort of machinery was used in the treasury at the close of the nineteenth century. No wonder there is difficulty in maintaining the gold reserve.

Frank H. Hosford of the Detroit Free Press tells this one on himself: One day his rival, then Chas. A. Hamilton, who was looking out for the Detroit Tribune, had a very large beat on him. The subject was regarding a prominent Michigan man, regarding a prominent Michigan man, against whom a sult had been filed, and it was a choice and meaty story for Michigan readers, involving several prominent men of the wolverine state. Of course Hosford got a kick and set to work to find out how he got left. He asked a number of men, supposed to know, and they could not tell him how the story was made public; the man most deeply interested aying that the papers were in the hands of the lawyers, and inquiring if they had been filed. Finally Hosford went to Hamilton and asked him the straight question: "Charley, where did you get that story?" "Where did I get it?" repeated Charley, in blank annazement, learning for the first time it was a beat, "why, I got it out of The Star."

CHILDREN NOT WANTED.

Mother Finds This Notice When in Search of a House. "Motherhood is a crime," was the startling remark of a young matron to a Star writer recently. "At least it seems to be in this city," she went on, dropping in a chair and mopping her heated face with wisp of linen and lace. "I've been house hunting, and I have lost my faith in human kind. I am the happy mother of two promising cherubs, that is, they promise to be the means of turning me into the street, for I meet everywhere I go the notice, 'No children permitted.' It isn't grammatical, and it is physiologically illog-

most absolutely barred from living in the swell section unless I will turn my bables over to some crphans' home, which would be as illogical as the notices, seeing that they are not orphans. Seven houses I have seen, seventeen times seven agents I have interviewed in the last three days, and up to the present moment I am homeless. Really, the situation grows as to attach the end of a cable to some object he only has to press it firmly, when the damp filaments spread out and become glued fast.

The variety making use of this cable for traveling is called the aeronautic spider. When the desire to make a journey seizes him he climbs a tree or a bulrush and search of a breeze. The moment one is felt he emits a cable, and waits until the loose end fastens itself to another object. This is detected, not by looking, as might be supposed, but by cautiously pulling at the cable with the legs. If the result the test is satisfeer. their children as they ought to, instead of looking on them as an unavoidable evil of married life, there might be some hope of reform among inexcrable house agents, because the tendency then would be to control and restrain bolsterous young America, but the tendency of the times seems to be right away from that idea, and young America comes near being a young anarchist. I have an idea if I could only get some enterprising house or flat builder to take hold of it. It is this: In every row of apartment houses or flats I would have one large central room clear up at the top of the house. It should be half of glass, so there would be sunshine and air, and it should be fitted up as a kindergarten and nursery. I would furnish it with all the apparatus for running it, and then I would offer it for rent with the announcement that an accomplished young lady would herd all the children in the flats under ten in this play school from 8 o'clock a.m. to

From the Richmond State. Magistrate-"If you were there for no

dishonest purpose, why were you in your stocking feet?"
Burglar-"I heard there was sickness in the family, your worship."

A Woman in Spite of Bloomers From the Chicago Record. "She's a thorough woman even if she does

"How do you make that out?" "She can't find the pockets in her bloc

BUZI AND WALDLE Or, the Struggle Over a Nursing Bottle



